

Description

COMPUTER SYSTEM, COMPUTER PROGRAM, AND ADDITION METHOD

Technical Field

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The present invention relates to tamper-resistant software technology that makes it difficult to analyze a computer program.

Background Art

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In recent years, the use of encryption programs (encryption software) in computer systems containing processors that operate in accordance with computer programs has become common in applications such as communicating secret information and authenticating communication partners.

In such applications, unauthorized may occur if software containing keys, encryption algorithms, and the like is installed in its original state on a computer system and the installed software is analyzed. To solve this problem, Patent Document 1 discloses a technology that converts operations and data fields so as to make it difficult to infer original operations and data.

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Suppose, for example, that there is an addition program that performs an addition on input data a and b , and outputs the result $a + b$.

The integers k_1 and k_2 are stored in advance and used to convert the input data a and b to $t_a = k_1 \times a + k_2$ and $t_b = k_1 \times b + k_2$, respectively. Note that " \times " is an operator denoting a multiplication.

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Next, $t_{ab} = t_a + t_b$ is calculated from t_a and t_b .

Also, $c = (t_{ab} - 2k_2)/k_1$ is calculated from t_{ab} .

Next, an operation result c is output.

5 The above process gives

$$t_{ab} = t_a + t_b$$

$$= k_1 \times a + k_2 + k_1 \times b + k_2$$

$$= k_1 \times (a + b) + 2k_2 \text{ which gives}$$

$$(t_{ab} - 2k_2)/k_1 = a + b$$

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Thus $c = a + b$, and the result of the addition of a and b is obtained by the addition program.

Patent Document 1: U.S. Patent 6594761

Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Application No. 3402441

15 Patent Document 3: Japanese Laid-open Patent Application
2760799

Non-patent Document 1: Tatsuaki OKAMOTO, Hirosuke YAMAMOTO
"Gendai Ango" (Modern Cryptography), Sangyotosho (1997)

20 Non-patent Document 2: Henri Cohen, "A Course in Computational
Algebraic Number Theory", GTM 138, Springer-Verlag, 1993, pp. 19-20

Non-patent Document 3: I. Blake, G. Seroussi and N. Smart,
"Elliptic Curves in Cryptography", CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1999

25 Non-patent Document 4: N. Kunihiro and K. Koyama, "Two Discrete
Log Algorithms for Super-Anomalous Elliptic Curves", SCIS '99, 1999,
pp. 869-874

Disclosure of the Invention

Problem that present invention aims to solve

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A problem with the method of the conventional example is that there is a risk that the operation before conversion will be inferred to be addition. This is because the operation in the domain after
5 conversion is addition, and is therefore of the same type as the operation before the conversion. Thus, if the sections of the program performing the addition are discovered by a person attempting to analyze the program, there is a danger that the code around these sections will be intensively analyzed to reveal the nature of the
10 conversion used. An operation other than addition should therefore be used to ensure, as far as possible, that the true nature of the operation before conversion is not discovered.

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An object of the present invention is to provide a computer
15 system, a program, an addition method, and a recording medium which make it more difficult to analyze the content of operations.

Means to solve the problem

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20 In order to solve the above problem, the present invention is a computer system for adding two or more integers, including: a memory unit operable to store a program composed of a plurality of instructions; and a processor operable to fetch each instruction in turn from the program stored in the memory unit, and decode and
25 execute each fetched instruction, wherein the program includes a conversion instruction set to have the processor generate elements belonging to a group G by implementing a power operation in the group G using each integer, an operation instruction set to have the processor

generate an operation value by implementing a basic operation other than addition using all the generated elements, and an inverse conversion instruction set to have the processor generate a sum value of the integers by implementing, in the group G or a proper subgroup S of the group G , an inverse power operation on the operation value.

Effects of the Invention

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With this construction, it is possible to conceal the operation itself as well as the values used in the operation.

The computer system may securely and reliably manipulate target information, the program may further include a security instruction set to have the processor implement security processing on the target information, and the security instruction set may have the processor implement an addition operation using the conversion instruction set, the operation instruction set, and the inverse conversion instruction set.

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Here, the group G may be a multiplicative group of an integer residue ring, the conversion instruction set may have the processor implement an exponentiation to each of the integers, and the operation instruction set may have the processor implement a multiplication of the elements.

With this construction, the operation performed after the conversion can be concealed since it is a multiplication rather than an addition.

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Here, the group G may be a multiplicative group of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ for

which $n = p^m \times q$, where p and q are primes and m is a positive integer, the conversion instruction set may have the processor implement exponentiations to each of the integers, and the operation instruction set may have the processor implement a multiplication of the elements.

5 With this construction, the operation performed after the conversion can be concealed since it is multiplication rather than an addition.

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 Here, the subgroup S may be an anomalous elliptic curve group,
10 the conversion instruction set may have the processor implement a multiplication on the elliptic curve using each integer, and the operation instruction set may have the processor implement an addition of the elements on the elliptic curve. Moreover, the group G may be a direct product of two anomalous elliptic curve groups, the
15 conversion instruction set may have the processor implement a multiplication on the elliptic curve using each integer, and the operation instruction set may have the processor implement an addition of the generated elements on the elliptic curve.

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20 With this construction, the operation performed after the conversion can be concealed since it is addition on an elliptic curve, rather than an addition of integers.

 Here, the inverse conversion instruction set may include a reduction portion to have the processor reduce each element belonging
25 to the group G to an element belonging to the subgroup S .

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 With this construction, the operation by the inverse conversion instruction set is easily carried out.

The computer system may encrypt or decrypt target information based on key information. In this case, the security instruction set may have the processor encrypt or decrypt the target information based on the key information, the encryption and decryption being performed using the addition operation to add the key information or second key information obtained from the key information, to the target information or to second target information obtained from the target information, and in the addition operation, the conversion instruction set, the operation instruction set, and the inverse conversion instruction set may be used to add the key information or the second key information, to the target information or to the second target information.

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With this construction, the values and operations used in the additions which relate to encryption or decryption can be concealed.

The computer system may implement a digital signature or digital signature verification on the target information based on key information. Here, the security instruction set may implement the digital signature or digital signature verification on the target information based on the key information, making use of the addition operation to add the key information or second key information obtained from the key information to the target information or to second target information obtained from the target information, and in the addition operation, the conversion instruction set, the operation instruction set and the inverse conversion instruction set may be used to add the key information or the second key information to the target information or to the second target information.

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With this construction, the values and operations used in the additions relating to the digital signature or digital signature verification can be concealed.

As described above, the construction of the present invention
5 is advantageous as it enables concealment of the operation itself as well as the values used in the operation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

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10 FIG. 1 shows a construction of a content transmission system
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FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing a construction of a content
server 100;

FIG. 3 is a flow-chart describing a content transmission program
15 131;

FIG. 4 is a flow-chart describing a content encryption program
132;

FIG. 5 shows the structure of an encryption program 133;

FIG. 6 is a flow-chart describing the content of an encryption
20 control module 141 (cont. in FIG. 7);

FIG. 7 is a flow-chart describing the content of the encryption
control module 141 (cont. from FIG 6);

FIG. 8 shows the construction of a personal computer 200;

FIG. 9 is flow-chart describing a content receiving program
25 231;

FIG. 10 is a flow-chart describing a content decryption program
232;

FIG. 11 shows the structure of a decryption program 234;

FIG. 12 is a flow-chart describing the content of an decryption control module 241 (cont. in FIG. 13);

FIG. 13 is a flow-chart describing the content of the decryption control module 241 (cont. from FIG. 12);

5 FIG. 14 shows the structure of an addition module 243;

FIG. 15 is a flow-chart showing an addition operation by the addition module 243;

FIG. 16 shows the structure of an addition module 501;

10 FIG. 17 is a flow-chart shows an adding operation by the addition module 501;

FIG. 18 shows the structure of an addition module 601; and

FIG. 19 is a flow-chart showing an adding operation by the addition module 601.

15 Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

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1. Content transmission system 10

The following describes a content transmission system 10 as a first embodiment of the present invention.

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1.1 Construction of content transmission system 10

The content transmission system 10 is constructed from a content server 100, a transmission server 300a, a broadcast device 300b, a BD manufacturing device 300c, a personal computer 200, a digital
25 broadcast receiver 200a, and a BD player 200b, as shown in FIG. 1.

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The content server 100 stores movie content composed of video and audio data, generates encrypted content by encrypting the stored

content in accordance with a request from the transmission server 300a, and transmits the generated encrypted content to the transmission sever 300a which is connected via an exclusive line 21. The transmission server 300a receives the encrypted content, and transmits the encrypted content to the personal computer 200 to which the transmission server 200 is connected via the Internet 20. The personal computer 200 receives the encrypted content, generates decrypted content by decrypting the received encrypted content, and outputs video and sound by playing back the generated decrypted content.

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The content server 100 similarly generates encrypted content in accordance with a request from the broadcast device 300b, and transmits the generated encrypted content to the broadcast device 300b which is connected via an private line 22. The broadcast device 300breceives the encrypted content, broadcasts the received encrypted content on a carrier wave. The digital broadcast receiver 200a receives the broadcast wave, extracts the encrypted content from the received broadcast wave, generates decrypted content by decrypting the extracted encrypted content, and outputs video and sound by playing back the generated decrypted content.

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The content server 100 similarly generates encrypted content in accordance with a request from the BD manufacturing device 300c, and transmits the generated encrypted content to the BD manufacturing device 300c which is connected via a private line line 23. The BD manufacturing device 300c receives the encrypted content, and writes the received encrypted content in a recording medium 400. The recording

medium 400 with the encrypted content written therein is marketed and sold to a user. When the user loads the recording medium 400, the BD player 200b reads the encrypted content from the recording medium 400, generates decrypted content by decrypting the read encrypted content, and outputs video and sound by playing back the generated decrypted content.

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1.2 Content server 100

10 The content server 100 is a computer system constructed from a microprocessor 101, a hard disk unit 102, a memory unit 103, an input control unit 104, a display control unit 105, a communication unit 106, and the like, as shown in FIG. 2. The input control unit 104 and the display control unit 105 are connected to a keyboard 15 107 and a monitor 108, respectively. The communication unit 106 is connected to the transmission server 300a, the broadcast device 300b and the BD manufacturing device 300c via the exclusive lines 21, 22 and 23, respectively.

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20 The hard disk unit 102 and the memory unit 103 have various programs stored therein, and the content server 100 achieves a portion of its functions by the microprocessor 101 operating according to the programs.

25 (1) Hard disk unit 102

The hard disk unit 102 stores content 120, content 121, content 122,..., key 123, key 124, and key 125,..., as shown in FIG. 2, along with other programs not depicted. The hard disk unit 102 is provided

with regions for storing encrypted content 126, encrypted content 127, encrypted content 128....

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The content 120, content 121, content 122..., correspond to the
5 key 123, key 124, key 125,..., respectively, and further correspond to the encrypted content 126, encrypted content 127, encrypted content 128,... respectively.

Each of the content 120, content 121, content 122..., is data consisting of video and audio data which have been compression coded
10 at high efficiency.

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The key 123, key 124, key 125,... are encryption keys used for generating the encrypted content 126, encrypted content 127, and encrypted content 128 by applying an encryption algorithm to the
15 content 120, content 121, content 122.... Each of the key 123, key 124, and key 125 is 64 bits in length. The encryption algorithm is described in a later section.

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The encrypted content 126, encrypted content 127, encrypted
20 content 128... are the encrypted data generated by applying the encryption algorithm to the content 120, content 121, content 122... respectively.

(2) Memory unit 103

25 The memory unit 103 stores a content transmission program 131, content encryption program 132, encryption program 133, and transmission program 134, as shown in FIG. 2, along with other programs not depicted. Each of these programs is composed of a combination

of instruction codes in machine language format. The machine language format can be decoded and executed by the microprocessor 101.

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The following is a description of the content of each program.

- 5 To ensure that the particulars of each program easily understandable, that content of each program is represented using a flow-chart rather than instructions in machine language format.

(a) Content transmission program 131

- 10 The content transmission program 131 is composed of instruction code sets S101, S102, S103, and S104, which are arranged in the stated order in the content transmission program 131, as shown in FIG. 3. Each instruction code set includes one or more instruction codes.

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- 15 The instruction code set S101 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive a specification of content from an administrator of the content server 100, or to receive of a specification of content from a transmission destination device for the content.

- 20 The instruction code set S102 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive a specification of the transmission destination device for the content.

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- 25 The instruction code set S103 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to specify content indicated by the accepted or received specification, to call the content encryption program 132, and then to write, as the encrypted content 126, encrypted content generated by the content encryption program 132 in the hard

disk unit 102.

The instruction code set S104 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to specify the transmission destination device of the received specification and the encrypted content generated and written in hard disk unit 102, and to call the transmission program 134. By executing the instruction code set S104, the generated encrypted content is transmitted to the specified transmission destination device.

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(b) Content encryption program 132

The content encryption program 132 is composed of instruction code sets S111, S112, S113, S114, S115, and S116, and these instruction code sets are arranged in the stated order in the content encryption program 132, as shown in FIG. 4. Each instruction code set includes one or more instruction codes.

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The instruction code set S111 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to assign "-64" as an initial value to a read point. The read point indicates a data position in bits in the specified content. The instruction codes also indicate to read a key corresponding to the specified content from the hard disk unit 102. The read point with the initial value of "-64" indicates a position outside the content. The initial value of "-64" is assigned to the read point so that when the later-described instruction code set S122 is executed for the first time the read point indicates a position at the head of the content. In the first execution of the later-described instruction code set S122, 64 bits are added

to the read point, and the read point becomes "0", which indicates the head of the content.

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5 The instruction code set S112 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to add 64 bits to the read point, and then to read a block of data starting at the position in the content indicated by the resulting read point. The plurality of instruction codes further indicates to read the block of data from the position indicated by the read point if the position lies within
10 the content, and to output an end code indicating that reading of the blocks has ended if the position indicated by the read point lies outside the content. Here, one block is data with a bit length of 64.

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15 The instruction code set S113 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to end processing by the content encryption program 132 if the end code is outputted from the instruction code set S112. The plurality of instruction codes further indicates to pass control to the next instruction code set S114 if the end
20 code is not outputted.

The instruction code set S114 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the encryption program 133 with the read key and the read first block.

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25 The instruction code set S115 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to write the single encrypted block generated by the encryption program 133 to the hard disk unit 102 as a portion of the encrypted content 126.

The instruction code set S116 includes an instruction code that indicates to pass the control to the instruction code set S112.

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5 (c) *Encryption program 133*

The encryption program 133 is composed of an encryption control module 141, an expanded key generation module 142, a rotation module A143, a rotation module B144, a rotation module C145, and a rotation module D146, as shown in FIG. 5.

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Each module is a program composed of a combination of instruction codes in a machine language format. The machine language format can be decoded and executed by the microprocessor 101.

Expanded key generation module 142

15 The expanded key generation module 142 includes a plurality of instruction codes for reception of a 64-bit key K from a caller program, generation of 8 expanded keys K1, K2, K3, ..., K8 using the received key K, and output of the 8 generated expanded keys K1, K2, K3, ..., K8 to the caller program.

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Note that since description of the method for generating the expanded keys is carried in Patent Document 3, it is omitted here.

Rotation module A143

25 The rotation module A143 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive 32-bit data X from the caller program, to perform an operation $\text{Rot2}(X) + X + 1$ with respect to data X, and to output the result of the operation to the caller program.

Rot2(X) indicates a 2-bit cyclic shift to the left of the 32-bit

data X. A 2-bit cyclic shift to the left of the 32-bit data X refers to dividing the data X into the 2 most significant bits X1 and the 30 least significant bits X2, shifting X2 to the 30 most significant bits of the data X, and shifting X1 to the 2 least significant bits.

5 *Rotation module B144*

The rotation module B144 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to receive 32-bit data X from the caller program, to perform an operation Rot4(X) XOR X with respect to data X, and to output the result of the operation to the caller program.

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Rot4(X) indicates a 4-bit cyclic shift to the left of data X and XOR indicates an exclusive OR operation. The 4-bit cyclic shift to the left of the 32-bit data X refers to dividing the data X into the 4 most significant bits X1 and the 28 least significant bits X2, shifting X2 to the 28 most significant bits of the data X, and shifting X1 to the 4 least significant bits.

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Rotation module C145

20 The rotation module C145 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to receive of 32 -bit data X from the caller program, to perform the operation Rot8(X) XOR X with respect to data X, and to output the result of the operation to the caller program.

25 Rot8(X) indicates an 8-bit cyclic shift to the left of data X. An 8-bit cyclic shift to the left of the 32-bit data X refers to dividing the data X into the 8 most significant bits X1 and the 24 least significant bits X2, shifting X2 to the 24 most significant bits of the data X, and shifting X1 to the 8 least significant bits.

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Rotation module D146

The rotation module D146 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to receive 32-bit data X and 32-bit data Y from the caller program, to perform the operation $\text{Rot16}(X) + (X \text{ AND } Y)$ with respect to the data X and the data Y, and to output the result of the operation to the caller program.

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Rot16(X) indicates an 16-bit cyclic shift to the left of data X while AND indicates a logical product. A 16-bit cyclic shift to the left of the 32-bit data X refers to dividing the data X into the 16 most significant bits X1 and the 16 least significant bits X2, shifting X2 to the 16 most significant bits of the data X, and shifting X1 to the 16 least significant bits.

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15 *Encryption control module 141*

The encryption control module 141 is composed to include instruction sets S121 to S140 arranged in the stated order in the encryption control module 141, as shown in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7. Each instruction code set includes one or more instruction codes.

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The instruction code set S121 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to receive a single block of plaintext M and the key K from the caller program which called the encryption module 141. Note that one block is data with a bit length of 64.

25 The instruction code set S122 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to call the expanded key generation module 142 with the received key K. Execution of the instruction code set S122 results in the generation of the 8 expanded keys K1,

K2, K3,... ,K8.

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The instruction code set S123 includes an instruction code which defines data M1 and an instruction code which defines data
5 M2. The data M1 is the 32 most significant bits of the received plaintext M, and the data M2 is the 32 least significant bits of the received plaintext M.

The instruction code set S124 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the
10 data M1 and the data M2, and to store the result in a variable TMP1.

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$TMP1 = M1 \text{ XOR } M2$

The instruction code set S125 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform addition of the variable
15 TMP1 and the expanded key K1, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP2.

$TMP2 = TMP1 + K1$

The instruction code set S126 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call of the rotational module
20 A143 with the variable TMP2, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP3.

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$TMP3 = \text{Rot2}(TMP2) + TMP2 + 1$

The instruction code set S127 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotational module B144
25 with the variable TMP2, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP4.

$TMP4 = \text{Rot4}(TMP3) \text{ XOR } TMP3$

The instruction code set S128 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP4 and the data M1, and to store the result in a variable TMP5.

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TMP5 = TMP4 XOR M1

The instruction code set S129 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to take a sum of the variable TMP5 and the expanded key K2, and to store the result of the operation
10 in a variable TMP6.

TMP6 = TMP5 + K2

The instruction code set S130 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A143 with the variable TMP6, and to store the result of the operation
15 in a variable TMP7.

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TMP7 = Rot2(TMP6) + TMP6 + 1

The instruction code set S131 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicate to call the rotation module C145
20 with the variable TMP7, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP8.

TMP8 = Rot8(TMP7) XOR TMP7

The instruction code set S132 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to add the variable TMP8 and the
25 expanded key K3, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP9.

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TMP9 = TMP8 + K3

The instruction code set S133 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A143 with the variable TMP9, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP10.

5 TMP10 = Rot2(TMP9) + TMP9 + 1

The instruction code set S134 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A143 with the variable TMP7 and the variable TMP10, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP11.

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 TMP11 = Rot16(TMP10) + (TMP10 AND TMP7)

The instruction code set S135 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP11 and the variable TMP1, and to store the result of
15 the operation in a variable TMP12.

 TMP12 = TMP11 XOR TMP1

The instruction code set S136 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to add the variable TMP12 and the expanded key K4, and to store the result of the operation in a variable
20 TMP13.

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 TMP13 = TMP12 + K4

The instruction code set 137 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A143 with the variable
25 TMP14, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP14.

 TMP14 = Rot2(TMP13) + TMP13 + 1

The instruction code set S138 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the

variable TMP14 and the variable TMP4, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP15.

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TMP15 = TMP14 XOR TMP4

5 The instruction code set S139 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP15 and the variable TMP12, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP16.

TMP16 = TMP15 XOR TMP12

10 The instruction code set S140 includes plurality of instruction codes that indicates to output a 64-bit integer having the variable TMP15 as its 32 most significant bits and the variable TMP16 as its least significant bits, as a ciphertext C, to the caller program

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15 (d) *Transmission program*

 The transmission program 134 (not depicted) is composed of a plurality of instruction codes arranged in order, and includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive the specification of data and the specification of the transmission destination device from the caller program, and to control the communication unit 106 to cause the specified data to be transmitted to the specified transmission destination device.

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1.3 Personal computer 200

25 The personal computer 200 is composed of a microprocessor 201, a hard disk unit 202, a memory unit 203, an input control unit 204, a display control unit 205, a communication unit 206, and the like, as shown in FIG. 8. The input control unit 204 and the display control

unit 205 are connected to a keyboard 207 and a monitor 208, respectively. Further, the communication unit 706 is connected to the Internet 20.

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5 The hard disk unit 202 and the memory unit 203 have various programs stored therein, and the personal computer 200 achieves a portion of its functions as a result of the microprocessor 201 operating in accordance with the programs.

10 Note that descriptions of the digital broadcast receiver 200a and the BD player 200b have been omitted since the devices have constructions similar to that of the personal computer 200.

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(1) Hard disk unit 202

15 The hard disk unit stores the key 222 and is provided with a region for storing encrypted content 221, as shown in FIG. 8. The encrypted content 221 corresponds to the key 222.

 The encrypted content 221 and the key 222 are respectively identical to the encrypted content 126 and the key 123 stored on the hard disk 102 of the content server 100.

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(2) Memory unit 203

25 The memory unit 203 stores content reception program 231, content decryption program 232, playback program 233, decryption program 234 and addition program 235, as shown in FIG. 8. Moreover, the memory unit 203 includes a decrypted content region 236. Each of these programs is a program composed of a combination of instruction codes in machine language format. The machine language format can be decoded and executed by the microprocessor 201.

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The encrypted content is decrypted, and the generated decrypted content is temporarily written in the decrypted content region 236.

The following is a description of the details of the various
5 program. To make the details of each program easily understandable, each program is represented using a flow-chart rather than instructions in machine language format.

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(a) Content Reception Program 231

10 The content reception program 231 is composed of instruction code sets S201, S202, S203, and S204 arranged in the stated order, as shown in FIG. 9. Each instruction code set contains one or more instruction codes.

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15 The instruction code set S201 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive of the specification of the content from the user of the personal computer 200.

The group of instruction codes S202 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to acquire of a content identifier
20 identifying the content for which the specification has been received, and to transmit of the acquired content identifier to the transmission server 300a via the communication unit 206 and the Internet 20.

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25 The group of instruction codes S203 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive the encrypted content from the transmission server 300a via the Internet 20 and the communication unit 206. Note that the received encrypted content is the encrypted content identified by the content identifier.

The group of instruction codes S204 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to write the received encrypted content into the hard disk unit 202 as encrypted content 221.

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5 **(b) Content decryption program 232**

The content decryption program 232 is composed of instruction code sets S211, S212, S213, S214, S215, S216, S217 and S218 and these instruction code sets are arranged in the stated order in the content decryption program 232, as shown in FIG. 10. Each instruction code
10 set contains one or more instruction codes.

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The group of instruction codes S211 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive a specification of one of the encrypted content stored in the hard disk unit 202 from a
15 user of the personal computer 200.

The group of instruction codes S212 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the playback program 233 stored in the memory 203. Executing the group of instruction codes S212 causes parallel execution of the content decryption program
20 232 and the playback program 233.

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The instruction code set S213 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to assign "-64" as an initial value to a read point indicating a data position in bits in the specified
25 encrypted content, and to subsequently read the key corresponding to the specified encrypted content from the hard disk unit 202.

The instruction code set S214 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to add 64 bits to the read point,

and to attempt then to read a block of data, starting at the position in the encrypted content indicated by the resulting read point. The plurality of instruction codes further indicates to read the block of data from the position indicated by the read point if the position
5 lies within the encrypted content, and to output an end code indicating that block reading has ended if the position indicated by the read point lies outside the encrypted content. Note that one block is data with a bit length of 64.

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10 The instruction code set S215 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to end processing by the content decryption program 232 is if the end code is outputted from the instruction code set S214, and to pass control to the next instruction code set S216 if the end code is not outputted.

15 The instruction code set S216 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the decryption program 234 with the read key and the read first block.

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20 The instruction code set S217 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to write the single decrypted block generated by the decryption program 234 to the encrypted content region 236 of the memory 203.

The instruction code set S218 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to pass control to the instruction
25 code set S214.

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(c) Playback program 233

The playback program 233 is composed of the instruction code

sets S218, S219, and S220 as shown in FIG. 10, and these instruction code sets are arranged in the stated order in the playback program 233. Each of the instruction code sets contains one or more instruction codes.

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The instruction code set S218 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to read at least one decrypted block from the encrypted content region 236 of the memory unit 203.

10 The instruction code set S219 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to generate the video data and audio data from the read decrypted block, to convert the generated video data and audio data, and to output the resulting video signals and audio signals to the monitor 208 via the display control unit 205.

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15 The instruction code set S220 includes an instruction code indicating a next step of passing control to the instruction code set S218.

(d) Decryption program 234

20 The decryption program 234 is composed of a decryption control module 241, an expanded key generation module 242, an addition module 243, a rotation module A244, a rotation module B245, a rotation module C246, and a rotation module D247, as shown in FIG. 11.

0071

25 Each module is a program composed of combination of instruction codes in a machine language format. The machine language format can be decoded and executed by the microprocessor 201.

A description of the expanded key generation module 242, the

rotation module A244, the rotation module B245, the rotation module C246, and the rotation module D247 is omitted here, since they are respectively identical to the expanded key generation module 142, the rotation module A143, the rotation module B144, the rotation module C145, and the rotation module D146, shown in FIG. 5.

0072

Decryption control module 241

The decryption control module 241 is composed to include instruction code sets S221 to S240 as shown in FIGs. 12 and 13, and these instruction code sets are arranged in the stated order in the decryption control module 241. Each instruction code set includes one or more instruction codes.

0073

The instruction code set S221 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to receive a single block of ciphertext M and the key K from the caller program which called the decryption control module 241. Note that one block is data with a bit length of 64

The instruction code set S222 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the received key K and the expanded key generation module 242. Execution of the instruction code set S222 results in the generation of the 8 expanded keys K1, K2, K3,..., K8.

0074

The instruction code set S223 includes an instruction code which defines data M1 and an instruction code which defines data M2. The data M1 are the 32 most significant bits of the received ciphertext M, and the data M2 are the 32 least significant bits of

the received ciphertext M.

The instruction code set S224 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to take the XOR sum of the data M1 and the data M2, and to store the result of this operation in
5 a variable TMP1.

0075

$TMP1 = M1 \text{ XOR } M2$

The instruction code set S225 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the addition module 243
10 with the variable TMP1 and the expanded key K1, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP2. As a result $TMP2 = TMP1 + K1$ is calculated by the addition module 243.

0076

The instruction code set S226 includes a plurality of
15 instruction codes that indicates to call the rotational module A244 with the variable TMP2, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP3.

$TMP3 = \text{Rot2}(TMP2) + TMP2 + 1$

The instruction code set S227 includes a plurality of
20 instruction codes that indicates to call the rotational module B245 with the variable TMP2, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP4.

0077

$TMP4 = \text{Rot4}(TMP3) \text{ XOR } TMP3$

25 The instruction code set S228 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP4 and the data M1, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP5.

TMP5 = TMP4 XOR M1

The instruction code set S229 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the addition module 243 with the variable TMP5 and the expanded key K2, and to store the
5 result of the operation in a variable TMP6. As a result $\text{TMP6} = \text{TMP5} + \text{K2}$ is calculated by the addition module 243.

0078

The instruction code set S230 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call rotation module A244 with
10 the variable TMP6, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP7.

$\text{TMP7} = \text{Rot2}(\text{TMP6}) + \text{TMP6} + 1$

The instruction code set S231 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module C246
15 with the variable TMP7 and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP8.

0079

$\text{TMP8} = \text{Rot8}(\text{TMP7}) \text{ XOR } \text{TMP7}$

The instruction code set S232 includes a plurality of
20 instruction codes that indicates to call the addition module 243 with the variable TMP8 and the expanded key K3, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP9. As a result, $\text{TMP9} = \text{TMP8} + \text{K3}$ is calculated by the addition module 243.

0080

25 The instruction code set S233 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A244 with the variable TMP9, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP10.

TMP10 = Rot2(TMP9) + TMP9 + 1

The instruction code set S234 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call rotation module D247 with the variable TMP7 and the variable TMP10, and to store the result
5 of the operation in a variable TMP11.

0081

TMP11 = Rot16(TMP10) + (TMP10 AND TMP7)

The instruction code set S235 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the
10 variable TMP11 and the variable TMP1, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP12.

TMP12 = TMP11 XOR TMP1

The instruction code set S236 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to call the addition module 243
15 with the variable TMP12 and the expanded key K4, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP13. As a result, $\text{TMP13} = \text{TMP12} + \text{K4}$ is calculated by the addition module 243.

0082

The instruction code set S237 includes a plurality of
20 instruction codes that indicates to call the rotation module A244 with the variable TMP14, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP14.

TMP14 = Rot2(TMP13) + TMP13 + 1

The instruction code set S238 includes a plurality of
25 instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP14 and the variable TMP4, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP15.

0083

TMP15 = TMP14 XOR TMP4

The instruction code set S239 includes a plurality of instruction codes that indicates to perform an XOR operation on the variable TMP15 and the variable TMP12, and to store the result of the operation in a variable TMP16.

TMP16 = TMP15 XOR TMP12

The instruction code set S240 includes plurality of instruction codes that indicates to output a 64-bit integer having the variable TMP15 as its 32 most significant bits and the variable TMP16 as its least significant bits, as a decrypted text M, to the caller program.

0084

Addition module 243

The addition module 243 is a program that calculates data a + b from input data a and b, and outputs the data a + b. As shown in FIG. 14 the addition module is composed of a conversion unit 251, a main calculation unit 252, and an inverse conversion unit 253, as shown in FIG. 14. The conversion unit 251 includes a parameter storage unit 261 and a power operation unit 262. The main calculation unit 252 includes a parameter storage unit 263 and a multiplication unit 264. The inverse calculation unit 253 includes a parameter storage unit 265, a discrete logarithm calculation unit 266, and a CRT (Chinese Remainder Theorem) unit 267.

0085

(i) Definition of each parameter and symbol, and description of input data conditions

The following gives definitions of the various parameters and symbols, and describes conditions on the input data to the addition module 243.

Let p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) be mutually differing prime numbers. Each p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) denotes a small prime number so that, say, $p_1 = 3$, $p_2 = 5$, $p_3 = 7$, $p_4 = 13, \dots$, and $k = 17$. Let n be the product of these primes $p_1 \times p_2 \times \dots \times p_k$, where the symbol " \times " denotes a multiplication. The product n may be a number that can be expressed using approximately 64 bits. In the case that $k = 17$, $n = p_1 \times p_2 \times \dots \times p_k > 2^{64}$.

0086

p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) are stored by the inverse conversion unit 253, and n is stored by both the conversion unit 251 and the main calculation unit 252.

The addition module 243 performs multiplicative group operations in the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, which is composed of integers modulo n . Let g be a pre-assigned value belonging to the multiplicative group and a primitive element for p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$).

0087

Saying that g is the primitive element for p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) means that for each p_i , g has a value such that when m is given values of $1, 2, \dots$, the first value of m that satisfies $g^m = 1 \bmod p_i$ is $p_i - 1$.

Let $L = \text{LCM}(p_1 - 1, p_2 - 1, \dots, p_k - 1)$, where $\text{LCM}(p_1 - 1, p_2 - 1, \dots, p_k - 1)$ denotes the Least Common Multiple of $p_1 - 1, p_2 - 1, \dots, p_k - 1$.

25 0088

The input data a and b are each non-negative integers smaller than $L/2$.

(ii) Construction of conversion unit 251

The conversion unit 251 includes the parameter storage unit 261 and the power operation unit 262.

The parameter storage unit 261 stores n and g .

5 The power operation unit 262 receives the input data a and b , calculates

$$g_a = g^a \bmod n \text{ and}$$

$$g_b = g^b \bmod n$$

10 for the received input data a and b , and outputs the obtained g_a and g_b to the main calculation unit 252.

0089

(iii) Construction of main calculation unit 252

The main calculation unit 252 includes the parameter storage unit 263 and the multiplication unit 264.

15 The parameter storage unit 263 stores the parameter n .

The multiplication unit 264 receives g_a and g_b from the power operation unit 262, calculates

$$g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b \bmod n$$

20 for the received g_a and g_b , and outputs the obtained g_{ab} to the inverse conversion unit 253.

0090

(iv) Construction of inverse conversion unit 253

25 The inverse conversion unit 253 includes the parameter storage unit 265, the discrete logarithm calculation unit 266, and the CRT unit 267.

The parameter storage unit 265 stores p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k .

The discrete logarithm calculation unit 266 receives g_{ab} from the multiplication unit 264, and calculates the discrete logarithms

$c_i \bmod p_i - 1$, of $g_{ab} \bmod p_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) with respect to a base of $g \bmod p_i$.

0091

In other words, the discrete logarithm calculation unit 266
5 calculates $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) satisfying $g_{ab} = g^{c_i} \bmod p_i$
 -1 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$), and then outputs the obtained $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ (i
 $= 1, 2, \dots, k$) to the CRT unit 267.

Various calculation methods exist for calculation of $c_i \bmod$
 $p_i - 1$ by the discrete logarithm calculation unit 266. The following
10 is one such method.

0092

Here, w is put to $1, 2, 3, \dots$ in the stated in order to find w
satisfying $g^w = g_{ab} \bmod p_i$. The thus found w is designated as c_i .
Alternatively the calculation results

15 $g^1, g^2, \dots, g^{(p_i-2)} \bmod p_i$ for each p_i

may be stored as a table, and the table searched to find the
value of g^w that equals $g_{ab} \bmod p_i$. This in turn gives a value of w
to designate as c_i .

The CRT unit 267 receives the $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$)
20 from the discrete logarithm calculation unit 266, and finds the
discrete logarithm $c \bmod L$ of $g_{ab} \bmod n$ with respect to base $g \bmod$
 n from the received $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$) using the Chinese
Remainder Theorem. In other words the CRT unit 267 finds c to satisfy
 $c_i = c \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$).

25 0093

To find $c \bmod L$ (where $L = \text{LCM}(p_1 - 1, p_2 - 1, \dots, p_k - 1)$) from
the discrete logarithm $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$) using the Chinese
Remainder Theorem, the following method is used.

0094

In order to avoid complicated expressions, let $m_i = p_i - 1$.

First it is calculated that

$$u_2 = m_1 \times (m_1^{-1} \bmod (m_2/\text{GCD}(m_1, m_2))) \times (c_2 - c_1) + c_1$$

5 where $\text{GCD}(a, b, c, \dots)$ indicates the Greatest Common Divisor of a, b, c, \dots .

Next, it is calculated that

$$u_3 = (m_1 \times m_2) \times ((m_1 \times m_2)^{-1} \bmod (m_3/\text{GCD}(m_1, m_2, m_3))) \times (c_3 - u_2) + u_2, \text{ and}$$

10
$$u_4 = (m_1 \times m_2 \times m_3) \times ((m_1 \times m_2 \times m_3)^{-1} \bmod (m_4/\text{GCD}(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4))) \times (c_4 - u_3) + u_3.$$

Similarly, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{k-1} are calculated in this order. Lastly, the following is calculated:

15
$$u_k = (m_1 \times m_2 \times m_3 \times \dots \times m_{k-1}) \times ((m_1 \times m_2 \times \dots \times m_{k-1})^{-1} \bmod (m_k/\text{GCD}(m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_{k-1}))) \times (c_k - u_{k-1}) + u_{k-1}.$$

0095

Next, $c = u_k$ is calculated to obtain c .

Note that a method for calculating the $c \bmod L$ that satisfies $c \bmod p_i - 1 = c_i$ from the c_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$) using the CRT 267 is described
20 in detail in the non-patent document 2.

Next, the CRT unit 267 outputs the obtained c to the caller program which called the addition module 243.

0096

(v) Operation of addition using addition module 243

25 Operations of addition using the addition module 243 are described with reference to the flow-chart shown in FIG. 15.

The power operation unit 262 receives the input data a and b from the caller program which called the addition module 243 (Step

S301), and calculates $g_a = g^a \bmod n$ and $g_b = g^b \bmod n$ for the input data a and b (Steps S302 and S303).

0097

Next, the multiplication unit 264 calculates $g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b \bmod n$ for g_a and g_b (Step S304).

Next, the discrete logarithm calculation unit 266 finds $c_i \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$) satisfying $g_{ab} = g^{c_i} \bmod p_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) (Step S305). The CRT unit 267 finds c satisfying $c_i = c \bmod p_i - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) (Step S306), and outputs the obtained c to the caller program which called the addition module 243 (Step S307).

0098

(vi) Verification of addition operation by addition module

It is verified below that the addition unit 243 outputs the data $a + b$ for the input data a, b .

$g_a = g^a \bmod n$ and $g_b = g^b \bmod n$ are calculated for the input data a and b in the conversion unit 251, and $g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b \bmod n$ is calculated in the main calculation unit 252. At this stage, it is obvious that $g_{ab} = g^{(a+b)} \bmod n$ is satisfied.

The inverse conversion unit 253 calculates c_i that satisfy $g_{ab} = g^{c_i} \bmod p_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) from g and g_{ab} , and calculates $c \bmod L$ to satisfy $c = c_i \bmod p_i - 1$. Here, c satisfies $g_{ab} = g^c \bmod n$. This is because $a + b = c \bmod L$ gives $g^{(a+b-c)} = 1 \bmod n$. Thus, since c satisfies $g^{(a+b)} \bmod n = g^c \bmod n$, c also satisfies $a + b = c \bmod ((p_1 - 1) \times (p_2 - 1) \times \dots \times (p_k - 1))$. $a < L/2$ and $b < L/2$ gives $a + b < L$. Thus, the addition module 243 will output data $a + b$, the sum of data a and data b .

0099

1.4 Effects of the First Embodiment

The addition module 243 converts the values that are to be added. Note that even when the conversion unit 251 and the inverse conversion unit 253 are difficult to analyze, there is a risk that an analyst will discover the values g_a , g_b and g_{ab} , and discover the processing by which g_{ab} is calculated from g_a and g_b . However, even in the event that the values g_a , g_b and g_{ab} are discovered, it is still difficult to infer the unconverted values a and b from the converted values g_a and g_b . Moreover, the addition module 243 performs multiplication in the main calculation unit 252, and it is difficult to infer from this operation of multiplication that the addition module 243 is in fact realizing an addition. Consequently, the first embodiment has the effect of making it possible to conceal not only the input values to the addition operation, but also the operation itself.

0100

The decryption control unit 241 uses the addition module 243 when adding the key to other data. Consequently, it is difficult to infer the values that are being added, including the values of the key. Moreover, even if the analyst knows the encryption algorithm it is difficult for them to infer that the key addition portion is performing an addition involving the key. Therefore, even an analyst carrying out an attack specifically to find the key addition portion characteristic of encryption algorithms will have difficulties due to the difficulty of finding the key addition portion. Hence, the embodiment is effective in making an attack by an analyst difficult.

0101

2. Second Embodiment

The addition module 501 may be used in place of the addition

module 243 of the first embodiment. The addition module 501 is described below.

2.1 Construction of addition module 501

5 The addition module 501 is a program that calculates the data $a + b$ from data a and data b and outputs the data $a + b$, similarly to the addition module 243. The addition module 501 is composed of a conversion unit 511, a main calculation unit 512, and an inverse conversion unit 513, as shown in FIG. 16. The conversion unit 511
10 is composed of a parameter storage unit 521, a random number generation unit 522, and a power operation unit 523. The main calculation unit 512 includes a parameter storage unit 524 and a multiplication unit 525. The inverse conversion unit 513 includes a parameter storage unit 526, a discrete logarithm calculation unit 527, and a reduction
15 unit 528.

0102

2.2 Definition of each parameter and symbol, and description of input data conditions

20 The following gives definitions of each parameter and symbol used in the addition module 501, and describes input data conditions.

Let p and q be prime numbers, and let $n = p^2 \times q$. p and q are stored by the inverse conversion unit 513, and n is stored by both the conversion unit 511 and the main calculation unit 512.

0103

25 The addition module 501 uses multiplicative group operations of an integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, which is composed of integers modulo n . Let g be a pre-assigned number belonging to the multiplicative group and the order of $g^{(p-1)} \bmod p^2$ be p . Moreover, let g_p be defined

as $g^{(p-1)} \bmod p^2$.

Input data a and b are non-negative numbers each smaller than $p/2$.

0104

5 2.3 Construction of conversion unit 511

The conversion unit 511 is composed of a parameter storage unit 521, a random number generation unit 522, and a power operation unit 523.

The parameter storage unit 521 stores the parameters n and g .

The random number generation unit 522 generates random numbers $R1$ and $R2$, neither of which is greater than n .

0105

The power operation unit 523 calculates

15 $g_a = g^{(a + n \times R1)} \bmod n$, and

$g_b = g^{(b + n \times R2)} \bmod n$

for the input data a and b using the random numbers $R1$ and $R2$ calculated by the random number generation unit 522.

In this specification, the symbol " \wedge " is an operator indicating a power. For instance, $a^b = a^b$. In this specification a^b and a^b type expressions are variously used for ease of expression.

0106

Next, the power operation unit 523 outputs the results g_a and g_b to the main calculation unit 512.

25

2.4 Construction of main calculation unit 512

The main calculation unit 512 is composed of a parameter storage unit 524 and a multiplication unit 525.

The parameter storage unit 524 stores n .

The multiplication unit 525 receives the calculation results g_a and g_b from the power operation unit 523, calculates $g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b$ for the received g_a and g_b , and outputs the result g_{ab} to the inverse
5 conversion unit 513.

0107

2.5 Construction of inverse conversion unit 513

The inverse conversion unit 513 is composed of a parameter storage unit 526, a discrete logarithm calculation unit 527, and
10 a reduction unit 528.

The parameter storage unit 526 stores p .

The discrete logarithm calculation unit 527 receives the calculation result g_{ab} from the multiplication unit 525, calculates

$$c_p = g_{ab}^{(p-1)} \bmod p^2$$

15 for the received g_{ab} using the parameter p that is stored in the parameter storage unit 526, and subsequently outputs c_p to the reduction unit 528.

0108

The reduction unit 528 receives c_p from the discrete logarithm
20 calculation unit 527, calculates the discrete logarithm c of c_p with respect to base $g_p \bmod p^2$ using the received c_p , and outputs the obtained discrete logarithm c , to the caller program.

The calculation method for c in the reduction unit 528 is described in more detail in patent document 2. In practice, it involves
25 the following.

0109

The reduction unit finds, for c_p , a c satisfying

$$c = (c_p - 1) / (g_p - 1) \bmod p.$$

2.6 Addition operations by addition module 501

The addition operations by the addition module 501 are described with reference to the flow-chart shown in FIG. 17.

5 The power operation unit 523 receives the input data a and b from the caller program (Step S311), the random number generation unit 522 generates the random numbers $R1$ and $R2$ neither of which is greater than n (Step S312), and the power operation unit 523 calculates

10 $g_a = g^{(a + n \times R1)} \bmod n$, and
 $g_b = g^{(b + n \times R2)} \bmod n$ (Step S313 to S314).
0110

 Note that, in this specification, the symbol " \wedge " is an operator indicating a power. For instance, $a^b = a^b$. In this specification
15 both " a^b " and " a^b " type-expressions are variously used.

 Next, the multiplication unit 525 calculates $g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b \bmod n$ (Step S315).

0111

 Next, the discrete logarithm calculation unit 527 calculates
20 $c_p = g_{ab}^{(p-1)} \bmod p^2$ (Step S316), the reduction unit 528 finds c such that $c = (c_p - 1)/(g_p - 1) \bmod p$ (Step S317), and subsequently outputs $c (= a + b)$ to the caller program (Step S318).

0112

2.7 Verification of addition operation by addition module 501

25 It is verified below that the addition module 501 outputs $a + b$ for input data a and b .

 In the conversion unit 511,

$g_a = g^{(a + n \times R1)} \bmod n$, and

$$g_b = g^{(b + n \times R2)} \bmod n$$

are calculated for a and b. In the the main calculation unit 512,

$g_{ab} = g_a \times g_b \bmod n$ is calculated. At this stage, it is obvious that

$g_{ab} = g^{(a+b+n \times (R1+R2))} \bmod n$ is satisfied. The inverse conversion

5 unit 513 calculates

$$c_p = g_{ab}^{(p-1)} = g_p^{(a + b + n \times (R1 + R2))} \bmod p^2.$$

$$\text{From } g_p^p = 1 \bmod p^2,$$

$$g_p^n = 1 \bmod p^2,$$

$$\text{giving } c_p = g_p^{(a+b)} \bmod p^2$$

10 0113

The conversion unit 513 finds the discrete logarithm c of c_p with respect to base $g_p \bmod p^2$. In other words, $c_p = g_p^c \bmod p^2$ is

satisfied. Consequently, $c = a + b \bmod p$. Moreover, $a < p/2$ and $b < p/2$ gives $a + b < p$. Therefore, the addition module 501 will output

15 the result of the addition of the input data a and b.

0114

2.8 Effects of addition module 501

The addition module 501 converts the values that are to be added. Provided the conversion unit 511 and the inverse conversion
20 unit 513 are difficult to analyze, it is then difficult to infer the unconverted values from the converted values. Moreover, the addition module 501 performs multiplication in the main calculation unit 512, and it is difficult to infer from the multiplication operation that the addition module 501 is in fact realizing an addition.

25 Consequently, the addition module 501 has the effect of making it possible to conceal not only the input values for the addition, but also the operation of addition itself.

0115

2.9 Notes (1)

In the addition module 501, the power operations in the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ are performed by the conversion unit 511. The discrete logarithm problem in the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$, which is a subgroup of the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, is solved by the inverse conversion unit 513. Consider the case in which the analyst does not know p or q but has been able to discover that power operations are being performed in the conversion unit 511. In this case, only the inverse conversion unit 513 is difficult to analyze. However, if n is large enough to make prime factorization difficult (of the order of 1024 bits), p and q are very difficult to obtain since to do so would require a prime factorization of n . Without obtaining p and q , the discrete logarithm problem in the multiplicative group of the residue integer ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is hard. Generally, when the size (number of elements) of a multiplicative group is large (of the order of 1024 bits, for instance), the discrete logarithm problem in the group is hard. In the addition module 501, if p is known, the discrete logarithm problem in the multiplicative group $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$ is easily solvable by inverse conversion in the inverse conversion unit 513. The addition module 501 differs from the addition module 243 in that the addition module 501 makes use of the fact that inverse conversion is easy if p is known but difficult if p is unknown.

25 0116

2.10 Notes (2)

The addition module 501 may be composed as follows.

Let p and q be prime numbers, and $n = p^m \times q$, where m is an

integer. The addition module 501 makes use of calculations in the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring composed of integers mod p^m . Let g be a pre-assigned number belonging to the multiplicative group where the order of $g^{(p-1)} \bmod p^m$ is p . Moreover, define $g_p = g^{(p-1)}$
5 $\bmod p^m$.

0117

The discrete logarithm calculation unit 527 receives the calculation result g_{ab} from the multiplication unit 525, and uses the prime p stored in the parameter storage unit 526, to calculate

10
$$c_p = g_{ab}^{(p-1)} \bmod p^m,$$

and subsequently outputs c_p to the reduction unit 528.

The reduction unit 528 receives c_p from the discrete logarithm calculation unit 527, calculates the discrete logarithm c of c_p with respect to g_p modulo p^m , and outputs the obtained c to the caller
15 program.

0118

3. Modifications (2)

An addition module 601 may be used in place of the addition module 243 of the first embodiment. The addition module 601 is described
20 below. The addition module 601 uses scalar multiplication on an elliptic curve. Elliptic curves are described in detail in non-patent document 3.

0119

3.1 Construction of addition module 601

25 The addition module 601 is a program that calculates and outputs data $a + b$ for input data a and b , similarly to the addition module 243. As shown in FIG. 18, the addition module is composed of a conversion unit 611, a main calculation unit 612, and an inverse conversion

unit 613. The conversion unit 611 includes a parameter storage unit 621 and a scalar multiplication unit 622. The main calculation unit 612 includes a parameter storage unit 623 and an elliptic curve addition unit 624, and the inverse conversion unit 613 includes a parameter storage unit 625, a reduction unit 626, and a discrete logarithm calculation unit 627.

0120

3.2 Definition of each parameter and symbol, and input data conditions

The following description gives definitions of the various parameters and symbols used in the addition module 601, and describes input data conditions.

Let p and q be prime numbers, and let $n = p \times q$. p and q are stored by the inverse conversion unit 613, and n is stored by both the conversion unit 611 and the main calculation unit 612.

0121

Let the equation for an elliptic curve E be

$y^2 = x^3 + A \times x + B$, where A and B are parameters of the elliptic curve E .

Let $G = (x_g, y_g) \bmod n$ be a point on the elliptic curve E satisfying $y_g^2 = x_g^3 + A \times x_g + B \bmod n$.

A , B and G are stored by the conversion unit 611, the main calculation unit 612, and the inverse conversion unit 613.

0122

The group composed of points in a field $GF(p)$ which satisfy the equation of the elliptic curve E is denoted $E(GF(p))$. Similarly, the group composed of points in a field $GF(q)$ which satisfy the equation of the elliptic curve E is denoted $E(GF(q))$.

The elliptic curve group over Z/nZ is denoted as the product

of $E(\text{GF}(p))$ and $E(\text{GF}(q))$, which is $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$. Note that since $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is a ring rather than a field, mathematically $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$ cannot be called an elliptic curve. However, for convenience, $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$ is called a direct product elliptic curve group over $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

0123

For the point $G = (x_g, y_g) \bmod n$ of the elliptic curve $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$ over $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, which corresponds to the point $G_p = (x_{gp}, y_{gp}) \bmod p$ in $E(\text{GF}(p))$ and to the point $G_q = (x_{gq}, y_{gq}) \bmod q$ in $E(\text{GF}(q))$, x_g is defined as a number satisfying

$$x_g \bmod p = x_{gp} \quad \text{and}$$

$$x_g \bmod q = x_{gq}$$

and y_g is defined as a number which satisfies

$$y_g \bmod p = y_{gp} \quad \text{and}$$

$$y_g \bmod q = y_{gq}$$

0124

According to this definition, a point G_p in $E(\text{GF}(p))$ corresponding to the point $G = (x_g, y_g) \bmod n$ in $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$ is

$$G_p = (x_{gp}, y_{gp}) \bmod p,$$

and a point G_q in $E(\text{GF}(q))$ is

$$G_q = (x_{gq}, y_{gq}).$$

Hence, $E(\text{GF}(p))$ and $E(\text{GF}(q))$ are regarded as subgroups of $E(\text{GF}(p)) \times E(\text{GF}(q))$.

25 0125

In the addition unit 601, the elliptic curve E is an elliptic curve modulo p whose order (the number of points on the curve) is p . This kind of elliptic curve over the field $\text{GF}(p)$ is known as an

anomalous elliptic curve.

Further, the elliptic curve E is an elliptic curve modulo q . This means that $GF(q)$ is also an anomalous elliptic curve.

0126

5 The elliptic curve over Z/Zn is known as a Super-anomalous elliptic curve. Super-anomalous elliptic curves are described in non-patent document 4.

The group of the elliptical curve over Z/nZ is $E(GF(p)) \times E(GF(q))$, meaning that the order of this elliptical curve is

10 $n (= p \times q)$.

0127

The input data a and b are non-negative numbers smaller than $p/2$.

3.3 Construction of conversion unit 611

15 The conversion unit 611 is composed of a parameter storage unit 621 and a scalar multiplication unit 622. The parameter storage unit 621 stores parameters n , A , B , and G .

0128

20 The scalar multiplication unit 622 receives input data a and b from the caller program, calculates

$$G_a = a * G \bmod n$$

$$G_b = b * G \bmod n$$

for the received input data a and b using the n , A , B and G stored in the parameter storage unit 621.

25 0129

Note that $a * G$ is a point obtained by adding together a lots of G using elliptic curve addition. Further, $a * G \bmod n$ is implemented modulo n for each coordinate of $a * G$.

The scalar multiplication unit 622 outputs the calculation results G_a and G_b to the main calculation unit 612.

3.4 Construction of main calculation unit 612

5 The main calculation unit 612 is composed of a parameter storage unit 623 and an elliptic curve addition unit 624.

0130

The parameter storage unit 623 stores n , A and B .

10 The elliptic curve addition unit 624 receives the calculation results G_a and G_b from the scalar multiplication unit 622, executes elliptic curve addition on G_a and G_b using the n , A and B stored in the parameter storage unit 623 to calculate

$$G_{ab} = G_a + G_b \bmod n,$$

15 and outputs the calculation result G_{ab} to the inverse conversion unit 613.

0131

3.5 Construction of inverse conversion unit 613

20 The inverse conversion unit 613 is composed of a parameter storage unit 625, a reduction unit 626, and a discrete logarithm unit 627.

The parameter storage unit 625 stores p , A , B , and $G \bmod p$.

The reduction unit 626 receives the calculation result G_{ab} from the elliptic curve addition unit 624 for the received G_{ab} , uses the p stored in the parameter storage unit 625 to calculate

25 $G_{abp} = G_{ab} \bmod p,$

and outputs the calculation result to the discrete logarithm calculation unit 627.

0132

The discrete logarithm calculation unit 627 calculates the discrete logarithm $c \bmod p$ of G_{abp} with respect to base $G \bmod p$. In other words, the discrete logarithm calculation unit 627 finds c to satisfy $G_{abp} = c * G$. Next the discrete logarithm calculation unit
5 627 outputs c to the caller program.

Note that the c found by the elliptic curve discrete logarithm calculation unit 627 is the solution to the discrete logarithm problem on the anomalous elliptic curve. A method for solving the discrete logarithm problem on anomalous curves is described in detail in
10 non-patent document 3, pp 88 to 91, and a description of the method is therefore omitted here.

0133

3.6 Operation of addition module 601

The operation of the addition module 601 is described with
15 reference to the flow-chart shown in FIG. 19.

The scalar multiplication unit 622 receives the input data a and b from the caller program (Step S321), and calculates

$$G_a = a * G \bmod n \text{ and}$$

$$G_b = b * G \bmod n$$

20 for the received input data a and b using the n , A , B and G stored in the parameter storage unit 621 (Steps S322 and S323).

0134

Next the elliptic curve addition unit 624 calculates

$$G_{ab} = G_a + G_b \bmod n \text{ (Step S324).}$$

25 Next, the reduction unit 626 calculates

$$G_{abp} = G_{ab} \bmod p \text{ (Step S325),}$$

the discrete logarithm calculation unit 627 calculates the discrete logarithm c of G_{abp} with respect to base $G \bmod p$ (Step S326),

and subsequently outputs c to the caller program (Step S327).

0135

3.7 Addition module 601 operation verification

It is verified below that the addition module 601 outputs the
5 data $a + b$ for the input data a, b .

$$G_a = a * G \bmod n \text{ and}$$

$$G_b = b * G \bmod n$$

are calculated for a and b in the conversion unit 611, and $G_{ab} = G_a + G_b \bmod n$ is calculated in the main calculation unit 612.

10 0136

It is obvious at this point that $G_{ab} = (a + b) * G$ is satisfied.

The conversion unit 613 first calculates

$$G_{abp} = G_{ab} \bmod p,$$

and then the discrete logarithm c of G_{abp} with respect to $G \bmod p$.

15 In other words, c is calculated to satisfy $G_{abp} = c * G \bmod p$.

0137

Consequently, $c = a + b \bmod p$. Moreover, $a < p/2$ and $b < p/2$ gives $a + b < p$. Therefore, given the input data a and b , the addition module 601 outputs the result of $a + b$.

20

3.8 Effects of the addition module 601

The addition module 601 converts the values in a similar way to the addition module 243 and the addition module 501. Provided that the conversion unit 611 and the inverse conversion unit 613
25 are difficult to analyze, this conversion makes it difficult to infer the unconverted values from the converted values.

0138

The addition module 601 performs elliptic curve addition in

the main calculation unit 612. It is difficult infer from the elliptic curve operation that the addition module 601 is in fact realizing an addition.

Consequently, the addition module 601 has the effect of making
5 it possible to conceal not only the input values for the addition, but also the operation of addition itself.

0139

3.9 Notes

In the addition module 601, scalar multiplications in the group
10 $E(\text{GF}(p) \times \text{GF}(q))$ formed by the elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ are performed by the conversion unit, and the discrete logarithm problem in the subgroup $E(\text{GF}(p))$ is solved by the inverse conversion unit.

In the case where a person attempting to analyze the program discovers that that a power calculation is being performed in the
15 in the conversion unit but does not know p and q , only the inverse conversion unit is difficult to analyze.

0140

However, if n is large enough to make the prime factorization difficult (of the order of 1024 bits, for instance), it is difficult
20 to obtain p and q since to do so would require a prime factorization of n . Without obtaining p and q , it is difficult to solve the discrete logarithm problem in the group $E(\text{GF}(p) \times \text{GF}(q))$ formed by the elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

Generally, when the size (number of elements) of a group is
25 large (of the order pf a 1024 bits for instance), it is difficult to solve the discrete logarithm problem in the group. In the case of the addition module 601, if p is known, the discrete logarithm problem in the elliptic curve group is easily solvable by inverse

conversion in the inverse conversion unit. The conversions performed by the addition module 601 differ from those of the first embodiment in that they make use of the fact that inverse conversion is easy if p is known but difficult if p is unknown.

5 0141

Other Exemplary Modifications

Although the present invention has been described based on the above embodiments, the present invention is not limited to these embodiments. The following modifications are also included in the
10 present invention.

(1) The addition modules 243, 501, and 601 are described as performing the addition of two non-negative integers, but the addition modules may perform the addition of three or more non-negative integers. In this case, the conversion unit of the addition module in question
15 converts each of the non-negative numbers. Next, in the case of addition modules 243 and 501, the main calculating unit performs a multiplication using the results of the conversions. In the case of the addition module 601, the main calculating unit performs elliptic curve addition using the results of the conversions.

20 0142

(2) The addition modules 243, 501, and 601 were only described as being used in a key addition section of the decryption control module 241, but each addition module may be used in other addition sections of the decryption control module.

25 (3) In the First Embodiment, the addition module is used in the decryption control module 241, but the addition module may be used in the encryption control module 141, in another encryption program, or in a signature generating program. This invention can

be similarly applied to any information processing operation that makes use of addition.

0143

In the addition module 243, 501 and 601, an integer residue
5 ring multiplicative group and a group over an elliptic curve were used, but other types of group may be used.

Note also that although the integers were converted by performing power operations in addition modules 243 and 501, and by performing elliptic curve scalar multiplication in the addition
10 module 601, other group-related power operations may be used to convert the integers.

0144

Note that the power operation refers to a basic group operation, such as a multiplication in an integer residue ring or an elliptic
15 curve addition in a group over an elliptic curve, that is repeated a number of times.

Thus, the power operation in an multiplicative group of an integer residue ring is an exponentiation, and the power operation in the group over the elliptic curve is an elliptic curve scalar
20 multiplication.

In the addition module 501, the discrete logarithm problem is solved in the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$, which is a subgroup of the multiplicative group of the integer residue ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. When a different group is used, a conversion unit
25 similar to that of the addition module 501 may solve the discrete logarithm problem in a subgroup of the different group.

0145

(5) In the addition module 243, g was the primitive root in

p_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$), but g need not be the primitive root.

When g is not the primitive root, let $L = m_1 \times m_2 \times \dots \times m_k$ for m_i where $g^{m_i} = 1 \bmod p_i$ ($m_i > 0$).

(6) Specifically, the above-described devices are computer
5 systems each constructed from a microprocessor, ROM, RAM, a hard
disk unit, a display unit, a keyboard, a mouse, and the like. A program
is recorded in the RAM or in the hard disk unit. The program is composed
of a combination of instruction codes representing instructions to
the computer. Each device fulfills its function as a result of the
10 microprocessor operating in accordance with the program. In short,
the microprocessor reads the instruction codes in the program one
at a time, decodes the read instruction codes, and operates in
accordance with the results.

0146

15 (7) Some or all of the components constituting the above devices
may be constructed using a single system LSI (Large Scale Integration).
System LSI is super-multifunctional LSI constructed using a plurality
of components integrated on a single chip. Specifically, it is a
computer system constructed to include a microprocessor, ROM, RAM,
20 and the like. The RAM stores a program therein. The system LSI achieves
its function as a result of the microprocessor operating in accordance
with the program.

0147

(8) Some or all of the components constituting the above devices
25 may be constructed using detachable IC cards or unit modules. The
IC card or module is a computer system constructed from a microprocessor,
ROM, RAM, and the like. The IC card or module may include the super
multifunctional LSI. The IC card or module fulfills its function

as a result of the microprocessor operating in accordance with a program. The IC card or module may be tamper resistant.

0148

(9) The present invention may be the methods described above.

5 Moreover, it may be programs that realize these methods using a computer, or the digital signals composed of the programs.

Moreover, the present invention may be a computer-readable recording medium having the program or digital signals recorded thereon, examples of which include flexible disk, hard disk, CD-ROM,
10 MO, DVD, DVD-ROM, DVD-RAM, BD (Blu-ray Disc), and semi-conductor memory etc. Alternatively, the present invention may be the programs or digital signals recorded on any of these these recording media.

0149

Further, the present invention may be the program or digital
15 signals broadcast or transmitted via a network or the like, typical examples of which include a telecommunications line, a wireless or cable communications line, and the Internet.

Further, the present invention may be a computer system provided with a microprocessor and a memory, in which the memory stores the
20 program and the microprocessor operates in accordance with the program.

0150

Further, the program or digital signals may be implemented using an independent computer system by transferring the program
25 or digital signals recorded on the recording medium, or by transferring the program or digital signals via the network or the like.

(10) The present invention may be any combination of the above embodiments and modifications.

(11) As described above, rather than simply enabling concealment of the values that are used in an operation, the present invention further enables concealment of the operation itself. It can therefore be usefully included in scrambling software and in
5 devices such as IC cards.

Industrial Applicability

The devices, methods and programs which of the present invention can be used administratively as well as repeatedly, in all industries
10 where it is necessary to manipulate information safely and reliably. The devices, methods, and programs that constitute the present invention can be manufactured and retailed repeatedly, in manufacturing industries producing electronic devices.

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